Mission Statement:

The UTC protects consumers by ensuring that utility and transportation services are fairly priced, available, reliable, and safe.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

Water Regulation



March 6, 2008 – Olympic Water

Role of DOH



Regulates all (about 16,000) water systems for:

- Water Quality
- Water Quantity

Memorandum of Understanding with DOH designates DOH with primary responsibility in water quality and water quantity.

Water Regulation - UTC



- Investor-owned water companies only.
 - Serve 100 or more customers, or
 - Average annual gross revenue per customer exceeds \$471 (\$39.25 per month)
- Regulate 64 Water Companies.
 - 700 water systems
 - 50,000 customers
 - \$18.2 million revenue

We Do Not Regulate



WUTC does not regulate these service providers:

- Cities, towns, or counties
- Public Utility Districts
- Water or sewer districts
- Local improvement districts
- Homeowner associations
- Persons providing water to their tenants as part of the business of renting or leasing

What Do We Regulate?



Economic regulation

- Rates How much customers pay.
- Terms and conditions
- Business practices

Consumer Protection

- Service standards
- Notice & Disclosure
- Complaint mediation

Rate Filing Process



- February 11, 2008, Company mailed customer notice, including advice on how to make comments and of the open meeting schedule.
- February 15, 2008, Company filed its rate case.
- March 13, 2008, Commission Open Meeting for Customer Comments Only.

Customer Comments



Customers who file comments are interested parties and may receive additional information from the commission.

Received the following customer comments:

- Higher than the rate of inflation.
- 2. Excessive rates.
- The company did not file water system plan updates as required by Department of Health.

Customer Comments



Other customer comments that the commission frequently receive:

- 1. Rates are higher than other companies.
- 2. Company is out of compliance with some state or county requirement.
- Should have lower rates for seniors and low income.
- 4. Rate design is not fair.

Rate Filing Process



April 10, 2008, Commission Open Meeting:

- Staff recommendation memorandum.
- Commission action.
 - No Action allow to become effective by operation of law.
 - Suspend, with temporary rates, subject to refund.
 - Suspend.

Rate Filing Process



Staff and the Company may Negotiate Revised Revenue Requirement and / or Rates.

Commissioners have generally allowed the revised rates to become effective on a temporary basis, subject to refund. Staff advises interested parties and provides an opportunity to comment on the revised rates.

Suspension



If the filing is suspended:

- May come back to the open meeting process for the Commissioners to consider.
- May be set for hearing. This is a formal proceeding with an Administrative Law Judge, court reporter, sworn testimony by expert witness, written transcripts, etc.
 - Expensive for Company, Customers and the Commission
- Maximum Time Period 10 Months

Hearing Process



Prehearing Conference

- Petitions to Intervene as a Party
- Hearing Schedule
- Discovery
- Protective Orders
- 1. Settlement
- 2. Full Hearing

Overview



Water utility is a going concern – don't turn off.

 Commission regulates the water company and all affiliated transactions.

- Set rates using the rate base / rate of return methodology.
 - Prudently incurred, reasonable expenses.
 - Opportunity to earn a reasonable return.

Affiliates



The Commission's regulation extends to companies with common ownership.

5% or more of voting securities

Examples:

- Construction company.
- Real estate leasing company.
- Well drilling company.
- Business services.
- Vehicle leasing.

How Do We Set Rates?



Rates must be fair, just, reasonable and sufficient. (RCW 80.28.10)

Over 100 years of decisions:

- Commissions (Every state has one.)
- State Courts Superior, Appeal and Supreme
- Federal Courts
- US Supreme Court

How Do We Set Rates?



- Regulatory Principles
 - Customers pay only once for plant.
- Regulatory Accounting
 - Straight line depreciation over the life of the asset.

How Do We Set Rates?



Elements of cost-of-service regulation:

- Revenue Requirement.
- Rate Design.

Revenue Requirement



Prudently incurred, reasonable expenses.

Opportunity to earn a reasonable return.

Prudently Incurred, Reasonable Expenses



Examples of expenses that are not allowed in rates.

- Charitable contributions.
- New engine for owner's car.
- Excessive salary.
- Improper or unreasonable affiliate transactions.
- Past operating losses.

Prudently Incurred, Reasonable Expenses



Owner is NOT entitled to a salary.

- Ownership investment is rewarded by return.
- All work is compensated based on the job performed.
 - Meter reading compensation for meter reading.

Reasonable Return



Customers pay for plant once.

Reasonable return is calculated as:

Rate Base

X Average Cost of Capital Return

Rate Base



Plant in Service (original book cost)

minus Accumulated depreciation

minus Contributions in aid of construction

Average Cost of Capital



Debt

3rd Party – Actual or Market

Affiliated – Prime + 2 Percent

Equity

Currently 12%

Increasing Cost Industry



- Safe Drinking Water Act requirements
 - Testing
 - Treatment or filtration
 - New Arsenic Rule adopted by EPA
 - Pending rules for:
 - Radon
 - Ground water protection
- Infrastructure replacement and upgrade



Commission

Information







